and will be placed at the disposal of the British Museum. Dr. Wise has also sent specimens of the same species to the British Museum direct, and these—thanks to the kindness of Mr. E. E. Austen, whose ungrudging assistance in other ways I have also to acknowledge—have been compared in formulating the description of the species.

XXIV.—*Description of Two new Tetragonopterid Fishes in the British Museum.* By Prof. C. H. Eigenmann.

During a visit to the British Museum to examine types of South-American freshwater fishes Mr. G. A. Boulenger referred the following new material to me for identification.

Nematobrycon, gen. nov.

Caudal three-pronged, the middle two rays nearly as long as, or even longer than, the outer rays, which are prolonged, filiform. Lateral line incomplete; no adipose fin; premaxillary teeth multicuspid, in two series; maxillary with large conical teeth along nearly its entire length; caudal naked.

A Tetragonopterid genus distinguished from all other genera of the subfamily by the absence of an adipose fin and the filamentous three lobes of the caudal.

Nematobrycon palmeri, sp. n.

Several specimens, 8–20 mm., from Condoto, Rio Condoto, and Novita, Rio Tamana, S.W. Colombia. Collected by Mr. M. G. Palmer. British Museum.

Head 4·2; depth 2·66; D. 10 or 11; A. 29–31. Scales 7—7+26—5. Eye 3 in head, ·5–·75 in snout, about equal to interorbital.

Compressed, resembling *Crenuchus* and *Pœcilocharax* in general appearance and the absence of an adipose fin; dorsal and ventral profiles nearly equally arched; highest point of dorsal profile at origin of dorsal fin; ventral profile regularly arched; predorsal area with a median series of about seven scales; preventral area narrowly rounded; occipital process with three scales on each side, the process about one-fifth as long as its distance from its base to the dorsal; frontal fontanel minute; interorbital moderately convex; second suborbital heavy, convex, in contact with the preopercle

below; mouth oblique, jaws equal; maxillary equal to snout and one-third or one-half of the eye; premaxillary with three teeth in the outer series, four in the inner, about eleven teeth on the maxillary; mandible with four large teeth in front and minute ones on the side.

Scales regularly arranged, no interpolated scales over the anal; a basal sheath of scales on anal and caudal, these fins otherwise naked; few or no radial striæ.

Origin of dorsal fin about equidistant from snout and middle caudal rays; highest dorsal ray about 2 in the length; in adult male the outer and middle caudal rays are produced in filaments about half as long as the body. Anal long, slightly emarginate in front, its origin equidistant from base of the middle caudal rays and the middle or end of the eye; ventrals reaching beyond origin of the anal; pectorals to or beyond origin of anal.

(In formalin) a broad black band from the eye down and to the lower half of the caudal, margined above by a light line, fading out downwards. Upper surface coppery in life (?); dorsal filament, outer caudal filament, middle caudal rays and filament, and submarginal anal band black; margin of anal hyaline. The dark lateral band most intense in Novita specimens.

Knodus meridæ, sp. n.

A specimen 53 mm. Merida, Venezuela. C. M. Briceno. British Museum.

Head 4; depth 4; D. 10; A. 16. Scales 4—33—2. Eye 3·25 in the head, about ·8 in snout, 1·25 in the interorbital.

Basal half of caudal scaled. Slender, dorsal and ventral profiles scarcely arched. Snout short, blunt. Second suborbital covering the entire cheek, without a naked angle below its anterior corner. Maxillary 2 in snout and eye. Occipital process about one-eighth the distance of its base from the dorsal. Five teeth in outer row of premaxillary, the second retreated from the line; four teeth in inner series of premaxillary; maxillary with 3 broad multicuspid teeth; mandible with 8 graduated teeth. Two scales between lateral line and anal; each scale of sides with numerous radii; bases of anal and caudal with large scales. First dorsal a little nearer to snout than to the base of middle caudal rays, the highest ray a little more than 5 in the length. Upper caudal lobe nearly 5 in the length, the lower slightly shorter. Anal scarcely emarginate; ventrals reaching to anal; pectorals not quite to ventrals.